

Snow This Afternoon
and Tonight.

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GERMAN KILLED IN MEXICO MAY FORCE INVASION

Mutilation of Rancher by
Bandits Possible Basis
of Demand.

INTERVENTION URGED BY FOREIGN POWERS

Seriousness of Situation En-
hanced by Threats at Americans
If Troops Cross Border.

The murder of E. Hans Angelman, a prominent German ranch owner, at El Provenir, Mexico, yesterday, by Mexican bandits may precipitate a crisis in the Mexican situation earlier than was expected in Washington.

That the German government, which already has expressed anxiety to the State Department over the Mexican troubles, will strongly protest against the murder and mutilation of this German subject is certain. It is believed in official circles today that the Germans will demand that the United States step in and put an end to all lawlessness, riot, and anarchy.

Situation Serious.

If the German government insists upon the United States intervening without further delay, this Government would be sorely embarrassed. Whatever may be the substance of official statements in Washington the fact remains that the Mexicans already foresee American intervention, and are preparing for it. The acting president of Chihuahua, Senor Gonzalez, has issued a proclamation to his people telling them to look out for an invasion, and urging them to resist.

To this Vice President Juarez has replied, saying that the Mexican government still has faith in the friendship of the United States, and still believes this Government will not compromise Madero's position by encouraging talk of intervention.

Using American Scare.

There is a strong feeling in Washington that the Mexican officials are using the intervention idea to scare the Mexicans into line. They did this effectively a year ago.

The Administration here repeats the inflammatory proclamation of Governor Gonzalez, of Chihuahua, and the Madero government, whose agent Gonzalez is, may be called upon to demand Gonzalez. Already General Orozco is in Chihuahua, and if his loyalty to the government is above suspicion, he may be made acting governor of the state.

Disquieting Reports.

The State Department continues to receive disquieting reports from the consular agents in Mexico. The most serious trouble today seems to center in Coahuila. The rebels have captured the city of Matamoros, and have burned the railways bridges near Torreon. Other revolutionary activities in this state continue, and the federal government remains powerless to restore order.

In Vera Cruz there have been two more outbreaks, and the government forces serious uprisings in the entire east coast. The only encouraging news comes from Durango, which now seems free from organized bandits. There is brigandage even here, however, which President Madero has so far been unable to put down. It also is reported today that the federalists have won several minor victories in the south.

Mexicans' Threat Serious.

The State Department is concerned over the threats from Mexico City that unless the attitude of the United States is materially changed toward Mexico the wrath of the country will break and the lives of Americans will not be safe in the republic.

It seems to be a situation today of danger to Americans if the United States does not intervene, and danger if this country does not. If an invasion should be ordered the federalists declare nothing is gained by this country, and if an invasion is not ordered the revolutionists say nobody will be safe whether Mexican, American, or European.

Intervention in Mexico, if it takes place at all, will be the result largely of pressure from Europe. This is the view taken in Washington today, following the anxious inquiries from London and Berlin as to the intention of the United States.

While it is a fact that the State Department, from the beginning, has made it plain that an invasion of Mexico would be ordered only as a last resort, there never has been any statement to the effect that intervention might not come out of circumstances might not make the presence of the American army on Mexican soil necessary.

Great Britain probably has more interests in Mexico than has any other European power. The investments of American interests, however, are vastly larger than those of any other country. Practically the entire development of the northern part of Mexico is the result of American money, and thousands of Americans are scattered from end to end of the republic.

WEATHER REPORT.

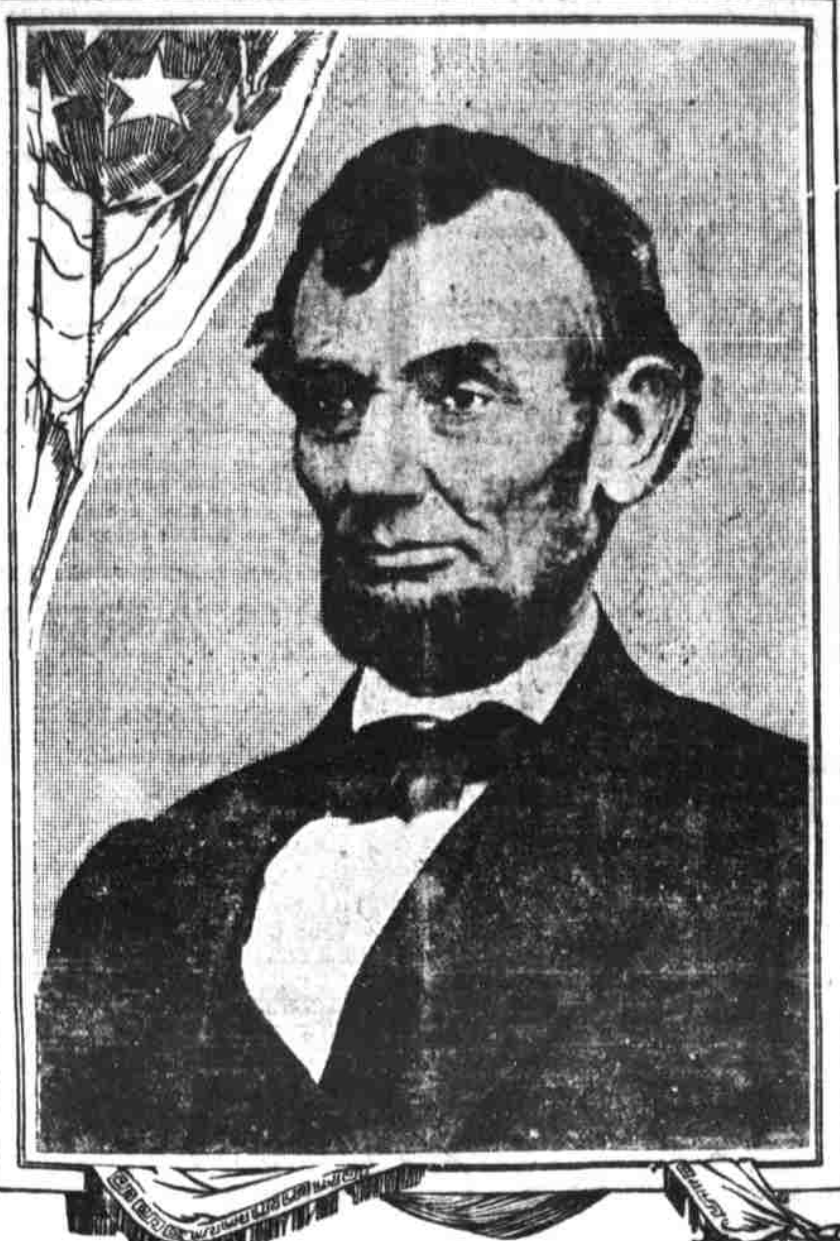
FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Snow flurries this afternoon and tonight. Tuesday cloudy, colder; lowest temperature tonight about 10 degrees.

U. S. BUREAU	AFLECK'S
8 a. m. 23	8 a. m. 23
9 a. m. 24	9 a. m. 24
10 a. m. 25	10 a. m. 25
11 a. m. 26	11 a. m. 26
12 noon 27	12 noon 27
1 p. m. 28	1 p. m. 28
2 p. m. 29	2 p. m. (in sun) 30

Born
February 12,
1809

Lincoln

Died
April 15,
1865



WHAT LINCOLN SAID:

On the Recall

The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congresses and courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution.

Democracy

If there is anything that it is the duty of the whole people to never intrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions.

Labor

The workingmen are the basis of all governments for the plain reason that they are the more numerous.

Labor is superior to capital and deserves much the higher consideration.

On Referendum

Allow all the governed an equal voice in the government; that only is self-government.

Supreme Court

If the policy of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers.

The Trusts

These capitalists generally act harmoniously and in concert to fleece the people.

Primaries

No man is good enough to govern another without that other's consent.

SMOOT PENSION BILL FAVORED IN SENATE

Committee Turns Down Sherwood Measure For One With Lesser Appropriation.

The Senate Committee on Pensions by a vote of 3 to 1 turned down the Sherwood pension bill today and ordered a favorable report on a substitute bill offered by Senator Smoot. The bill which was favored by the committee will increase the pension roll more than \$24,000,000. The Sherwood bill would have increased it all the way from \$25,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

The Sherwood bill received the votes of Senators Curtis, Brown, Shively, and Johnson. Senator Smoot's bill later was supported by all but Senators Bryan and Pomeroy.

The bill, which was ordered reported, provides that a veteran who served ninety days to six months shall receive \$12 per month on reaching the age of sixty-two years and up to sixty-six. Between sixty-six and seventy he receives \$15. Between seventy and seventy-five years he is allowed \$18, and after seventy-five \$21. A soldier who served three years and over is entitled to \$16 between the ages of sixty-two and sixty-six; \$18 between sixty-six and seventy; \$21 between seventy and seventy-five; and \$20 after reaching seventy-five.

Penny an Hour in Jail.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 12.—Pleading guilty to stealing a bucket of coal from the Grand Trunk railroad, Jacob J. Lusk was sentenced to serve an hour in jail for every penny's worth of fuel taken. The coal was estimated to be worth 25 cents, and Lusk went to jail for that many hours.

Jail Term Is Sentence For Handbook Maker

Entering a plea of guilty to one of five counts in an indictment charging him with conducting a handbook and betting on horse races, Fred Vogt was sentenced by Justice Anderson in Criminal Court, No. 1, to thirty days in jail in addition to a fine of \$500.

In agreeing to the dismissal of the first four counts of the bill, United States Attorney Wilson made it plain that the plea of guilty on the fifth count would have no effect on the charges pending against Vogt in Police Court as a result of a raid by Detectives Helan and Grant last May.

It also was announced that the fact that the investigators employed by the Department of Justice in connection with the handbook cases had been withdrawn because of lack of funds would not deter the Police Court prosecution.

RIOTING BY STRIKERS.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12.—Fierce rioting has taken place in Mons, Frameries, and Bouvierie, where the miners are on strike. Mines were looted despite the efforts of soldiers, who fired several volleys at the rioters. A hurried call for re-enforcements was received here, and special trains will be used to rush more troops to the affected districts.

ROOSEVELT MEN TO OPEN BUREAU HERE AT ONCE

Open Promotion of Colonel's
Presidential Movement
Is Now On.

GOV. JOHNSON UNITES PROGRESSIVE LEADERS

California Executive Serves as
Mediary Between La Follette
and Former President.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

The organized, open, and vigorous promotion of the Roosevelt Presidential movement will not be behind the Taft campaign.

Practically all the progressive leaders who in the early stages were lined up for the La Follette movement have now declared for Roosevelt. La Follette will remain in the race, but conferences have been in progress for several days which leave no doubt that the two candidates will be operated in general harmony.

Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, after spending two days in Washington so quietly that his presence was hardly realized and the importance of his mission was unknown, has left for the West.

Met Both Leaders.

He discussed the progressive situation while East with Roosevelt and La Follette, serving as a mediary between them, in the effort to establish such conditions as would leave progressives free to support whomever they chose without dissipating the strength of the movement. Governor Johnson himself is of those who believe that the change of the movement lies in developing the real Roosevelt strength throughout the whole country. In this he believes the movement will be completely successful, and that it will carry the country.

Today's most important political announcement is that Colonel Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the Ohio constitutional convention to address it on February 21. For some time he has been declining all invitations to make speeches, and his acceptance in this case is peculiarly significant because of the circumstances.

Governor Harmon, of Ohio, a few days ago addressed the convention and declared against the initiative and referendum.

The majority of the convention is Democratic, and is committed by pledges to the initiative and referendum.

Favors New Reforms.

Colonel Roosevelt is in favor of those policies, and is expected to make a speech that will present a striking contrast to that of the Ohio governor.

In addition to all this, the fight over these policies has become acute in the convention itself. The opposition is making a determined effort to defeat the nomination. Last week there was a field-day in the convention, the opposition having attempted to turn a parliamentary trick that was to put the radicals in a hole. At the climax of the affair, the Rev. Herbert Bigelow, the radical chairman of the body, left the chair, took the floor, and made a speech in which he declared that he had in his pocket the signed pledges of a majority of the delegates in favor of initiative and referendum, and that there would be no wavering in the determination to enforce that program.

Colonel Roosevelt's Columbus speech is to be the platform of progressivism on which he will become a candidate for the nomination. He will array himself against both Taft and Harmon, and make perfectly clear how progressive he is. Some of the extreme radical Republicans have objected that he is not enough of a progressive to suit them. On this point he will make his position quite clear.

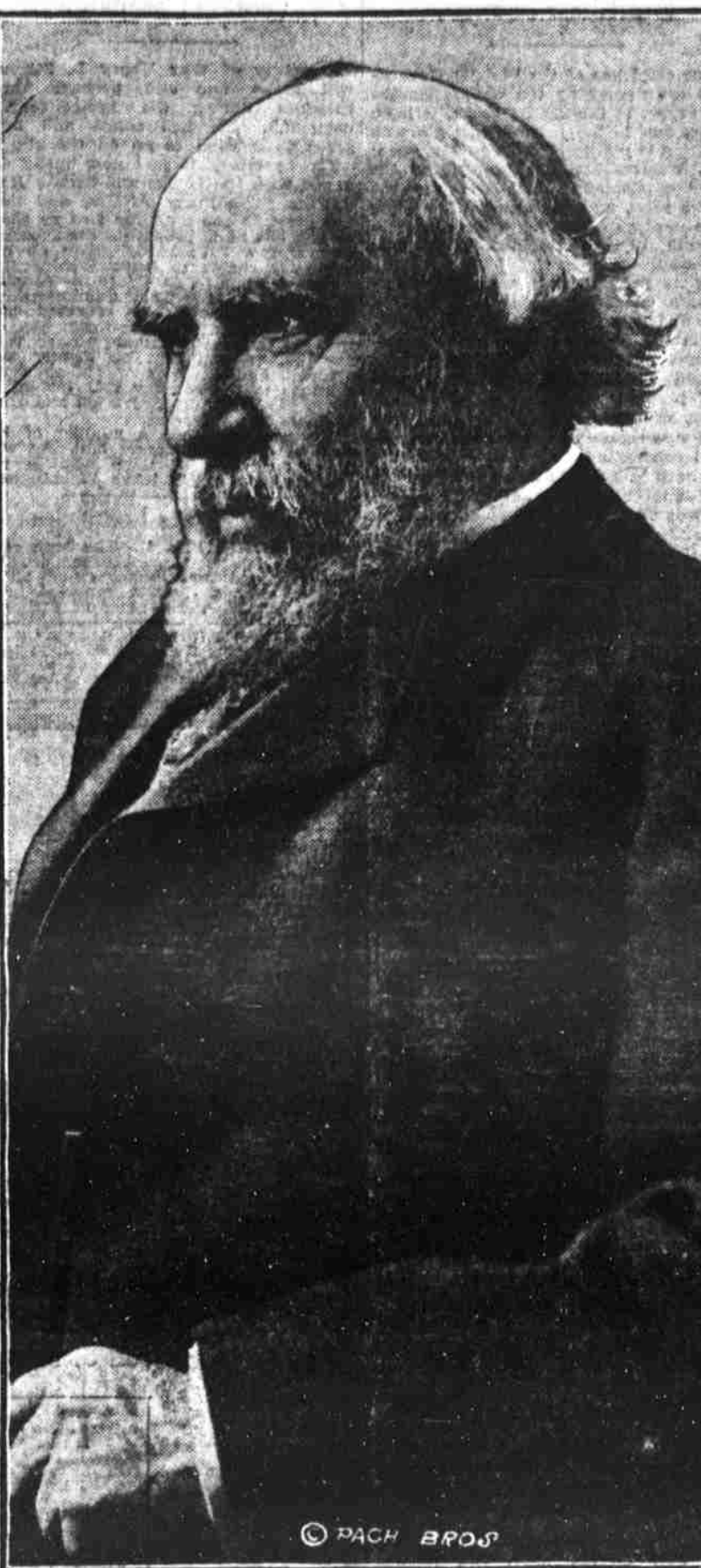
Active campaigning and publicity work in behalf of the Roosevelt movement is to be opened without delay, with headquarters in Washington.

Support of Interests.

The fact that President Taft has the support of the big, organized money interests, as against Roosevelt, is being developed as one of the most significant features of the situation. Nearly all of

(Continued on Second Page.)

Appears Before Stanley Committee



JAMES J. HILL,
Railroad Magnate, Who Is Here As Witness In Steel Probe.

CONCRETE HURLED THROUGH BRITISH EMBASSY WINDOW

Native of Ireland, Believed
Insane, Waits Near Scene
Until Arrested.

A man believed to have had an imaginary grievance against the British government sought revenge shortly before noon today by hurling a large piece of concrete through one of the front windows of the British embassy, 1300 Connecticut avenue northwest.

The smashing of the window caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood, and a rumor was soon in circulation that an attempt had been made on the life of the British ambassador. No attempt was made by the man to get away, however, and when Policemen Burke and Sanders, of the Third precinct, arrived, in response to a telephone message from one of the attaches of the embassy, he was standing apparently unconcerned on the corner of Connecticut avenue and N street, almost in front of the embassy. He submitted quietly to arrest, and was taken to the station house, where he said he was Frank Fitzpatrick. He gave his age as forty-three, and said his home was in New York.

Fitzpatrick was not inclined to talk.

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

JAMES J. HILL HERE TO TESTIFY BEFORE STANLEY PROBERS

Veteran Rail Magnate to Tell
About Sale of Ore Lands
to Trust.

James J. Hill, veteran railroad builder, who organized the Northern Securities Company, later dissolved by the government, is in Washington as a witness before the Stanley steel trust committee, and was scheduled to begin his testimony this afternoon.

Mr. Hill went to the Capitol early this morning, accompanied by his personal attorney, John Carroll, but was not called until the afternoon session.

It was Mr. Hill, with his vast interests in the Northwest, who had a great deal to do with the sale of the ore lands in Minnesota to the Steel trust, and his knowledge of the early formation of the trust and its inside business affairs is expected to throw much light on the subject.

Anticipating the appearance of Mr. Hill before the committee there was a large crowd present when the hearing opened today, but all were disappointed, as Chairman Stanley decided to call some minor witnesses ahead of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill arrived in Washington last night, coming from Florida in answer to a summons from the Stanley committee. His testimony is expected to prove of great importance, and is being awaited with interest by both sides.

Oakley on Stand.

James L. Oakley, president of the State convict board of Alabama, took the stand this morning. He discussed the employment of convict labor in the mines of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and other subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation in Alabama.

For several years past, Oakley said, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company has employed some 550 convicts leased from the State. But this year the convicts were taken from the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and leased to the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company.

"Why was that?" asked Chairman Stanley.

"They did not take up the matter of renewing their contract until late last November," answered Oakley. "By that time the contract had been made with the Pratt company."

Oakley said that he received a letter,

HOUSE VOTES LOW RATE FOR LOAN SHARKS

Levy Amendment for 1
Per Cent Carries by
178 to 83.

ACTION FOLLOWED LENGTHY DEBATE

Many Members Contended Low
Interest Will Destroy
Business.

By a vote of 178 to 83 the House this afternoon accepted the Levy amendment to the "loan shark" bill, which provides a legal rate of 1 per cent per month on small loans in the District.

Congressman Dyer, who led the fight for a 2 per cent rate as provided by the District Committee, immediately moved to recommit the bill before it was put on its final passage. Dyer moved to recommit with instructions that a compromise rate of 1½ per cent be permitted.

Rejects Amendments.

Congressman Madden moved to amend the Dyer motion by making the rate 2 per cent on loans up to \$25, and 1 per cent on loans above that amount. Madden's substitute lost by a vote of 65 to 41.

A roll call was then started on the Dyer compromise of 1½ per cent. All the indications are that the House will pass the bill with the rate of 1 per cent per month.

The bill also provides \$500 license for all companies.

Congressman Norris favored the 1 per cent a month rate for the loan shark business.

"It has been said," he argued, "that many Government clerks are in the clutches of the loan sharks in Washington. If this is so, it is an odd way to get them out by making the rate of interest 2 per cent instead of 1 per cent a month. If the loan sharks cannot make money at 1 per cent a month, nobody wants to keep them in the District. It is best to make the rate so low that in some way the people in the clutches of the sharks may extricate themselves. They cannot do it at 2 per cent a month."

Favored a Per Cent.

Congressman Sharp of Ohio declared that all the letters he had received favored the 2 per cent rate. Mr. Norris asserted that evidently Mr. Sharp had not heard from any of the borrowers.

Congressman Dyer declared the Central Labor Union, the Woman's Welfare League, the Monday Evening Club, and the Associated Charities, all favored the bill in its original form, carrying a 2 per cent a month interest. He urged the House to reject the amendment reducing the rate to 1 per cent.

Congressman Fowler of Illinois opposed the legislation altogether on the ground that Congress ought not to legalize and license the lending of money at high rates of interest.

When the amendment was put on its final passage, Congressman Levy demanded the roll call.

Bills in Senate.

Senator Gallinger introduced in the Senate this afternoon three important District bills, which have the approval of the Congressmen.

They are the bill to regulate the practice of dentistry in the District; the bill giving the superintendent of insurance power to prevent "wildcat" companies, which defraud the public through the exploitation of fake stock schemes; and the bill providing for the purchase of the lands along the Anacostia river from the Anacostia bridge to the District line.

Pioneer Physician Dies at His Home

Dr. George Latimer, said to be the oldest alumnus of George Washington University Medical School, and until his retirement from active practice one year ago one of the oldest practitioners in the District, died at his home, 1712 R street northwest, last night at midnight, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Dr. Latimer's death came as the result of general breakdown and the infirmities of age.

He is survived by four children, Mrs. George R. Clarke, Mrs. A. B. Shelton, Miss M. E. Latimer, and J. Edwin Latimer, all of whom live in Washington.

Funeral services will be held at his home Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Canon J. W. Austin, of the Episcopal church, officiating. Interment will be in Oak Hill Cemetery.

IN CONGRESS TODAY

SENATE.
Seno met at 2 o'clock.
Senator Gallinger presides as president pro tem of the Senate in absence of the Vice President.
Senator Gallinger introduces several District bills.
Senator Gore delivers that Woodrow Wilson is in the lead in Oklahoma.
Report made by Commissioners in response to the War Department calling for names of District employees active in politics.
Pensions Committee takes up Sherwood and other pension bills before it.

HOUSE.

House met at noon.
District of Columbia legislation was considered.
Stanley Steel Committee resumed its hearings.
Former Postmaster General Cortelyou appeared before the committee investigating the Postoffice Department.
Investigation of Major Ray was resumed by the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department.
Secretary Stimson appeared before the Committee on Interstate Commerce.